VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 316.1

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN-GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and un-Pagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy-SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A Striumph of the Radicals will result in the ntter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant, and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the peo-- ple should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE News will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canyass, and offer besides peculiar inducaments for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the chespest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for

Tri-Weekly News (four months)...... 1 00

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

CLUB BATES. Five copies Daily News, four months, to one address.....\$8 50

Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address...... 4 25 Ten copies Daily News, four months, to

7 50

One copy of THE News free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany the order.

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a wast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Governor Seymour-He accepts the Democratic Nomination.

New York, August 5 .- The Hon. Horatio Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic Convention. He says that it was unsought and nnexpected, but he was caught up by an overwhelming tide, which is now bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure. The resolutions adopted by the Convention accord with his views. He had delayed a formal acceptance of the nomination until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with the military power, which is to be brought to pear directly upon the elections in many of the States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken a menacing attitude towards elections. Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors. Thereby the first bold step has been taken to destroy the right of suffrage. He refers to the never-ending demands of the tax-gatherers, and says that the men who were admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, and who, with declarations upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection, owe their seats to the disorders at the South. and that very fact prompts them to keep it in a state of anarchy. In vain have the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within these past three years warned it against these excesses, while many have, from the same cause, been driven from their ranks. Personally, the Presidential office had no at-

tractions for him. During the war he had given 16,000 commissions to officers of the the army, and he knew that they now demanded the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held had endorsed the action of the Convention, and he did not doubt a triumph which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

Our Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 5 .- Further advices from Kentucky fully confirm the magnitude of the victory by which the Democrats have elected Stevenson to the gubernatorial chair. Even the Republican papers concede that his majority will exceed 50,000.

The result of a Democratic conference held yesterday in New York City indicates that Hoffman will be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

General Grant has recommended the remis

Seymour and Blair, and concluding his remarks with the assertion that there should be harmony in the Cabinet. Welles and McCulloch followed, somewhat in the same strain, urging immediate changes in the Cabinet, unless Seward, Evarts, Randall and Schofield, who are absent act in accord with the Presi-

The Southern State Governments. MONTGOMERY (Ala.), August 5.—The Senate has passed, with one dissenting vote, a bill removing all political disabilities. The condition of such removal is that the applicant shall merely file an application with the Probate Judge. No oath is required.

ATLANTA, August 5 .- A resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives, that all persons holding municipal offices in the State, by virtue of any military commission, be removed, and all the offices thus vacated be resumed by those removed, who shall be required to act in their respective capacities until the time for holding elections. The bill to ncorporate the Georgia Air Line Railro ad has peen made the special order for next Monday

TALLAHASSEE, (FLA.,) August 5 .- The Legislature to-day passed a bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint a secret police throughout the State, whose numbers and pay shall he left to his discretion.

SAVANNAH, August 5 .- Accounts of the crop in Middle Georgia represent the plant as very small but healthy. Unless it rose rapidly not more than half the cotton that was made last eason will be realized.

Accounts from Florida state that the worm is on the increase, especially among sea island cottons. The rains, also, in many places, have caused the fruit to shed.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY IN THE LEGIS LATURE-THE RILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, August 5.—The Committee of Ways and Means have reported favorably on he petition of Mrs. Georgiana Heyward, praying the remission of a double tax. McKinlay, of Orangeburg, offered an amendment, which DeLarge opposed, limiting the relief to six months. It was finally adopted as amended;

yeas, 55; nays, 40.

Majority and minority reports were submitted on the homestead law; the former makes it prospective and the latter retrospective.

Favorable reports were presented on petitions from several individuals, praying the removal of disabilities.

Sasportas offered a resolution removing the stenographer. He said he did not believe in employing a man to make political capital for his opponents. The resolution was voted down Mr. Stewart (Democrat) offered a petition, praying for a Recorder at Yorkville; but on notion of Neagle it was tabled.

The bill amending the charter of Charleston was passed to its third reading. The following is a copy of the bill :

A Bril to alter and amend an act entitled an "An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Charleston, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed on the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of tepresentatives of the State of South Carolia, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That section 8 of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the

"An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Charleston, and for other purposes therein mentioned," which requires a public notice of any proposed amendment or alteration of the charter or laws of said city to be published in some gazette of the city for thirty days previous to the application for such assentially application for such assentially application for such assentially application be, and the same is

smendment of alteration, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Szc. 2. That his Excellency the Governor shall, on or immedia ely after the passage of this act, order an election to be held within thirty days in the City of Charleston, for the purpose of electing the chartered officers for said city.

purpose of electing said city.

Said city.

Said city, the said city, the SEC. 3. In order to secure the free expression of all the qualified voters of said city, the Governor shall appoint three managers of election for each ward or polling precinct, whose duty it shall be to receive the ballots of all qualified voters. Said managers shall have the power to examine all persons offering to vote as to their qualifications, together with such witnesses as they may deem necessary, under oath. Said managers shall preserve order at the polls, and may cause the arrest of any person who shall attempt to disturb the peace. They, the said managers, shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in the constitution, before a Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer the came.

Sec. 4. After the polls shall have been closed, the managers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast, and shall certify the count all the votes cast, and shall certify the same under oath, stating the whole number of votes cast for each candidate or person voted for, and shall transmit their report of the same in a sealed envelope to the acting Mayor of the city wherein they have been appointed. On the day following such election the said Mayor shall open the report of said managers, and shall announce and publish the whole number of votes cast, and the whole number cast for each candidate, when the several candidates receiving the largest number of votes for the offices for which they were voted for shall be declared duly elected.

SEC. 5. The registration lists used in the City of Charleston at the late elections shall be revised by the managers of election, when

be revised by the managers of elections shall be revised by the managers of election, when appointed, in accordance with the present Constitution of the State and the provisions of this act; and said lists shall, by the said managers, be opened for the registration of all qualified voters for three days next preceding the election.

election.

Sec. 6. The requisite qualifications of an elector shall be those required by the constitution, together with a residence for ten days next preceding the election within the incorporate limits of the city, and that he has been duly registered in the ward or precinct in which he offers to yet.

which he offers to vote.

SEC. 7. In all elections held in accordance with this act the polls shall be opened at six o'clock A. M., and kept open during two days at all the usual polling precincts in the various wards, and shall close at six o'clock P. M.

warus, and shall close at six o'clock P. M.
SEC. 8. The officers elected by virtue of this
act shall, on taking the oath prescribed in the
constitution, be inducted into office on the
Monday succeeding their election, and shall ely enter upon the discharge of their

immediately enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

SEC. 9. Said officers shall hold their offices up to the regular time fixed by charter for the election of the same and for one full term thereafter, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The oath of office may be administered by any judicial officer of the ninistered by any judicial officer of the SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the first

Mayor elected under this act to appoint a suita-ble and competent person to revise the ordi-nances of the City of Charleston, and all the acts of the General Assembly in relation acts of the General Assembly in relation thereto, in accordance with the new constitution, and at the same time to expunge all words found therein creating distinction among the citizens thereof on account of race, color, or previous condition.

SEC. 11. The managers of election shall, after they have counted the ballots, return the same

they have counted the ballots, return the same to the ballot-soxes, and shall seal up said boxes sion of the remainder of the sentences and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentences of military commissions, organized under the reconstruction acts in the States, in which said acts have ceased to be operative.

The following is a well authenticated Cabinet scene: Browning led off declairing himself for

sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed in such election.

SEC. 13. In all future elections, after the first herein provided for, the managers shall be appointed by the Mayor at least ten days prior to the holding of the election.

SEC. 14. All statutes providing against illegal voting, or the bribery and intimidation of voters, passed heretofore, and not inconsistent with the present constitution, are continued in full force; but all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith or supplied by this act, are hereby repealed.

Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a battalion of State pediency of organizing a battalion of State products of state products of state products of the Covernor of the State.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

Such is a history of one day in the South Carolina Legislature under the new regime.

The Tax bill is now in course of preparation. I can ascertain nothing concerning its details,

are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. At all elections held under this act it shall be the duly of the Mayor, or person so acting, to order all bar-rooms or public drinking places within the limits of the city to be closed from six o'clock of the evening receding to entries of the day following said to be closed from six o'clock of the evening preceding to surrise of the day following said days of election. All violations of said order shall be punishable with a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for not less than three months.

Tomlinson moved that the election be limited to one day. Ransier moved that each ward be constituted a polling precinct, and Council was authorized to employ persons to revise the ordinances and expunge all distinctions occurring because of race and color.

The bill was passed declaring vacant all State, county and municipal offices, except such as are filled by the elections of April and June, and any case of refusal to surrender the office, books, records, &c., to be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprison-

A bill was passed allowing holders of titles issued by the Tax Commissioners to be recorded in the same office of the Registrar of the Mesne Conveyance. There are twenty-two hundred of these land titles in Beaufort alone. In the Senate a bill of incorporation for the Wando Company was passed.

Nash gave notice of a bill to define the law of contracts for hire. The bill incorporating the Educational Soci-

ety of Columbia was engrossed. The bill authorizing a loan to be negotiated by the Governor of \$125,000 was passed—yeas 16, nays 5.

A bill for the preservation of the State Capitol was passed. Also, the bill for the accommodation of the Legislature. It authorizes the Governor to

fit up the College Chapel for the regular ses-

The bill establishing a State police force re ceived its first reading. A joint resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the recent fracas. The Committee on Railroads reported a resolution appointing three persons to represent the State in the

FURTHER BY MAIL.

Spartanburg Railroad.

[FROM O JR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, August 4.—A few minutes after high noon. The Legislature has been in session little more than an hour; the current business, consisting of reports from committees, memorials, claims, resolutions, and notices of bills yet to be, has been disposed of; the Speaker's table is cleared of work; the calendar is swept, and an audible pause announces that the House of Representatives, in this the most pressing exigency of our State, has nothing to do. Somebody suggests a recess for half an hour. Happy thought! The members go out to stretch their legs and moisten their windpipes, the crowd of spectators disappear to the ower House to level their eye-batteries there for awhile, and the Speaker adjourns to his private

partment to enjoy his sandwich and coffee. By and by they stroll back; the House is called to order; a committee makes a brief report, and there is another halt. The members look at each other for a while, and at last Tomlinson, a sharp, springy black-eyed, broad browed little round man who represents Charleston and Philadelphia, rises, fan in

hand, and moves an adjournment. Jenks, who is par excellence the fat member of the body, opposes the motion, and, with indignant virtue, suggests that a recess until four o'clock would be far more consistent with the duty which everybody owes to his constituente.

In this proposition Whipper smells a very loud rat, and determines to set a trap for the obnoxious little beast, which he finally captures. Jenks, with that lazy plaintiveness which can only emanate from one who is a martyr to two hundred and fifty pounds avordupois, confesses his object in wishing a recess to be the consideration of a bill, which will not be ready until later in the day, and which particularly affects the City of Charleston. He says the old town is in a chaotic condition-can't everybody see it by reading the newspapers -don't everybody know that the city government is entirely unsettled, and, therefore, demands of the Legislature that it shall take a recess until four o'clock for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Incorporations, which, between you and me, reader, is expected by Jenks to mean just this: "Pillsbury's me man."

Whipper attacks the impatient fat gentleman horse foot and dragoons. Don't the member know that the whole country is in just the same condition as Charleston? Don't all the representatives on the floor ask relief for their respective localities with as much pertinacity as the amiable man from Charleston? Wasn't it the duty of the committees to be just and impartial, to consider what they ought to do without unseemly haste, and to make their reports even at the risk of disturbing the equanimity of the sensitive, zealous, calculating and interested member from the "City by the Sea?" Was there any reason why the House should come back at four o'clock to do that which could be as well done to-morrow?

Whipper now goes off at a tangent. He says the committees have not sufficient time in which to prepare work for the House; remarks that many of the members being inexperienced, require opportunity to make investigations, and confesses that the Legislature is, there-fore, ahead of the committees, and will remain so unless it takes upon itself the solution of the knotty questions which necessarily come before those specially selected to consider them. He therefore moves that the rule of the House be amended so as to make the future hour of meeting twelve o'clock M., instead of

eleven. This brings out Bozeman, who strongly opposes any such innovation. Bozeman is a good talker. He has not only a fine voice but uses it grammatically and to the point, He is a colored man with a strong infusion of white blood in his veins, and is a fine type of the most cultivated individuals of his race. A graduate of a medical college, and for several years a physician, he has mixed sufficiently with the world to be able to rise above the prejudices of the hour and avoid extremes. I therefore write him down as a moderate Republican, to whose prudential advice a very considerable portion of the colored men of the State will one day yield.

Bozeman, however, failed to carry his point in the present in tance. Whipper badgered him until he backed down, and then the motion to amend the rules prevailed.

During this discussion, which was continued more to kill time than anything else, Bansier doctored up the following resolution : Resolved, That the Committee on Military speaking."

such is the secrecy with which it is being pre pared, but can state generally that it is based on the idea that all property must be taxed according to its actual value. Its friends claim that it will relieve Charleston of its load, while at the same time it will provoke antagonism from large landholders, who cannot afford to cultivate the whole of their extensive tracts The bill is being prepared by outsiders. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and one or two other States, all have their hand in the pie, but South Carolina will represent it or the floor. Provision will be made, I under stand, for enforcing the payment of the poll tax imposed on the freedmen, so that they will be compelled to pay their share for the privileges

they enjoy. Governor Scott has received notice that \$25,000 have been deposited to his credit in the office of the United States Treasurer at Charles ton as part of the educational fund. It will be expended in building school houses, and will be that much saved in taxation to the people. It is intended to use a portion of this sum at once to build a school house in Greenville. Doubtless other districts will come in for their share. The cost of school houses that will ac commodate from one hundred to three hundred pupils ranges from \$900 to \$1500.

I hear that J. H. Jenks will be the Repu can candidate for Congress in the place of C. C. Bowen. The State Central Committee is to be chosen in a few days. The Circuit Judges will be elected within the

next fortnight. Among the names favorably mentioned are Judges Munro, Dawkins and PERSONNE.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING NEAR ROSS' STATION SOUTH CAROLINA RAILBOAD .- In pursuance of a call, a large majority of the whites of this vicinity assembled at the Old Muster Ground (Middle Box), and, on motion, Dr. T. J. Harley was called to the chair, and T. H. Mims re quested to act as secretary pro tem.

Dr. Harley said the object of the meeting was to form a Club. The roll was opened by the secretary, and after numbering thirty-seven names, the chairman appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, of which John Bowman was appointed chairman. A short time expired, when the committee reported as follows:

Whereas. We hail with joy the deep feeling which our friends North express in our deliverance from Radical misrule, and believing our safety and the peace and prosperity of our country depend upon the success of the Democratic party; therefore,

Resolved, That we form a Club to be called "The Democratic Club of Ross' Station."
Resolved, That we endorse with satisfaction, the platform, and heartily approve of the nominations of the late National Democratic Con-

Resolved, That we will do our atmost for the promotion of the party, pledging ourselves to poll our votes for Horatio Seymour for Presi-dent, and Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. Recolved, That we affiliate with other Clubs of our County and State.

The Club being thus organized, the chair appointed a committee of the eldest members to nominate permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

Dr. J. B. WIGGINS, President.
Dr. T. J. HARLEY, Vice-Presidents.
T. H. MIMS,
G. W. FABIAN, Treasurer. After sending forth a general invitation to

all classes and colors, the meeting adjourned following Saturday. T. H. MIMS, Secretary pro tem.

Near Ross' Station, July 26.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURG. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg District was held in the courthouse at Kingstree on the 3d instant. Is was the largest assembly of citizens that have met together since the war, and was composed of gentlemen from all parts of the district. Hon. James McCutchen was called to the chair, and R. C. Logan requested to act as secretary. The chairman, in his usual clear and forcible manner, explained the object of the meeting, after which, on motion of Col. John G. Pressley, a committee of five, consisting of Col. John G. Pressley, Col. S. T. Cooper, W. C. Barr, Esq., Dr. S. D. M. Byrd, and T. M. Keels, Esq., were appointed to prepare and submit to the meeting resolutions for its consideration and adoption. While the committee was preparing the resolutions the meeting was addressed by W. L. Lee, Esc., C. W. Wolfe. Esq., and Mr. H. A. Fripp, urging the people to organize and work to secure the election of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The committee submitted the following re solutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democratic party o Williamsburg District do heartily endorse the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President, and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Vice-President of the United States.

form of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at its late session in New York. Resolved. That we fully approve of the plat Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to us

our utmost endeavors to secure the election of the nominess and the triumph of the Democratic party in the coming election Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the success of the Democracy is the only hope of the country to secure the return of constitutional government and relief from ne-

After the adoption of the above resolutions the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Convention to meet in Columbia on the 6th inst.; W. L. Lee, Esq., Colonel W. H. Cockfield and Captain J. E. Scott.

Democratic Clubs were formed at each election precinct in the district. It was resolved that the proceedings of the

meeting be furnished the Charleston papers for publication. On motion, the meeting was adjourned. JAS, McCUTCHEN, Chairman,

R. C. Logan, Secretary. -The Washington correspondent of the New

York Times, which has recently become a bitter Radical sheet, says: "The last bulleting from Democratic headquarters reports a better state of feeling among the friends of Mr. Seymour. There appears to be no substantial reason for this, unless it be that the party is measurably recovering from the demoralization occasioned by the first announcement of the nomination. But certain it is they are getting in better heart, either with or without cause, and are taking active measures for a vigorous campaign. They propose to rely less upon the dissemination of documents, however, than upon the more effective methods of critical canyassing and old fashioned stump

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1868. THE CAMPAIGN.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY AWAKE.

GRAND RALLY AT AIKEN.

HAMPTON'S SPEECH IN FULL ADDRESSES BY ALDRICH, BUTLER, FINLEY, HILLIARD, YOUMANS AND OTHERS.

MANLY LETTER FROM THE HON. JAS. B.

CAMPBELL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. SPEECHES OF TWO FREEDMEN

INCIDENTS OF THE BARBECUE. 4C.

AIREN, S. C., Aug ust 4 .- The good people of Edgefield and Barnwell may pat themselves on the back and say, "well done !" for they have witnessed in the pretty little village of Aiken a Democratic demonstration that would have done honor to Charleston or Columbia. and which is probably the most enthusiastic and influential political meeting that has been seen in the country districts since the close of the late unpleasantness. There was eloquence for the thirsty soul and mutton unlimited for the hungry mouth. Barbecue meats and eulogies of Seymour and Blair strove for precedence, and the vigorous onslaught made by the Edgefield Democracy upon the good things of the day is a happy omen of the energy with which they will advance their banners in the great fight of November.

Every man, woman and child in the District of Edgefield seemed to be upon the ground, and with them were representatives from picturesque Augusta, thriving Atlanta, struggling Charleston, and negro-blessed Columbia. The neighboring districts sent in their contingents of representative men and grace ful women. Many travelled gladly thirty and forty miles, attracted by the magic names of Wade Hampton, Aldrich, Wright and Father Ryan. The result was a cheering, swarming, eager and patient crowd, which was determined to show its faith by its works, and prove that it was prepared to go heart and soul into the contest, whose foregone conclusion-if we are true to ourselves-is victory for Seymour and Blair.

How the crowds came to the places of meeting, no mortal can tell. There were the usual groaning ox-carts, dilapidated buggies and springless wagons. There was the customary straggling regiment of male and female cavairymen, both white and colored. There were the well-known varieties of horse, donkey and mule; from the snorting charger to the wornout quadruped whose heaven of much fodder and little work is nigh. But hundreds must still have come afoot or dropped from the clouds, many of the fair sex bearing on their heads knots of blue that would seem to indicate a celestial origin, or, at least, a larceny of some convenient cloud. There were old men and young men, young girls and their beaux. old soldiers and "Young America," veteran politicians and beardless boys-the whole forming a grand sight to all who are interested in the future well-keing of the country. No one, indeed, would I ave thought that our population was sparse, and our commissioners of immigration, had they been present, would have

felt tempted to suspend their labors. THE STANDS. The stands were erected in a small grove on the edge of the village, one being retained for the white speakers and the other for the colored men. They were decorated with United States flags and evergreens, the seats for the ladice being in front of the main stand. A hundred vards or so to the right were the nits where nos moutons were broiling, filling the air with savory odors. All around the stand were banners and transparencies, some of which were quaintly conceived and bore a

telling device. THE PROCESSION. When the Augusta train arrived, with its cars filled with excursionists, including a number of distinguished gentlemen, and the members of the Richmond County Georgia Democratic Club, the procession was formed in front of the hotel, the band being at the head. Minute-guns were fired, and as the drums were beat the procession moved off, the Aiken Democratic Club being in front. Then the people shouted, the horses pranced, the boys cheered and the ceremonies of the day were about to begin.

When the procession reached the stand it was halted, and the reception committee and the distinguished guests took the places which had been prepared for them. Upon the stage were General Wade Hampton, Judge Aldrich, the Hon. W. H. Hilliard, and other prominent gentlemen.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cornish, and Mr. Finley came forward and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE HON, WM. P. FINLEY.

FEMARES OF THE HON, with P. FIREET.

Fellow Citizens:—In this eventful crisis of our country's history, it is cheering to know that in every part of our State, and in every quarter of the Union, there is heard the tramp of the phalanx of brave men, who are buckling on their armor in the cause of constitutional liberty, and who are making ready to take an active part in the contest now pending. I reverence the names of Pierce, Brooks, Hancock, Vallandigham, Hill ard Gordon, whose names will stand as landmarks upon the hills of fame. landigham, Hill ard Gordon, whose names will stand as landmarks upon the hills of fame. God forbid that any of us should pluck a leaf from the laurels which crown their brow, or take away the glory which belongs to them. I am proud that South Carolina claims her place in the picture; that our virtuous mother, the old Palmetto State, stricken and impoverished as she is, can still point to some of her gallant sons in this galaxy of patriots. mus inter pares—first among his equals, is one of whom we, as citizens of South Carolina, without any disparagement of others, but confining ourselves to our own family circle, may now say, as our fathers did of Washington, he is "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It is he who is now to address us on the questions of the day. Allow me to introduce to you one whom all South Carolinians delight to honor —Gen. Wade Hampton. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF GENERAL HAMPTON. General Hampton then came forward and was received with loud and long continued

cheering. He spoke as follows: cheering. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—If any one thing can stir my heart more profoundly than another, it is the reception which I have met with here and over the whole State. When, after the bitter storm through which we have passed, I come back to my own native land, and see again the men who stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the fight, and extending to me a welcome while they tell me that they believe that I have me in the fight, and extending to the a without while they tell me that they believe that I have striven to do my duty, I feel deeply grateful, as does the tempest tossed mariner who, having does the tempest tossed mariner who, having common platform, than they would the men escaped shipwreck, enters at last the haven of safety. The endeavor to do my duty was the motive that carried me through the years of strile that have passed. I believed when the many brave men from Barnwell in my State called her sons to war it was the duty of

every citizen to respond, and I answered promptly to the call. So, likewise, when the State gave the order to sheath the sword. To beyed the command. I am now fighting, for her came and her heaves and follow-state gave the command of any opinion, grave as was the struggle in which we were then engaged, and the struggle in which we were then engaged, and the struggle in which we were then engaged, and the struggle in which we were then engaged, and the success of the cause depends the life or death of the content in which we are policies that you the success of the cause depends the life or death of the constitution, and that if we are successed ful we can re-establish the government of the success of the cause depends the life or death of the constitution, and that if we are successed ful we can re-establish the government of the success of the cause depends the life or death of the constitution, and that if we are successed ful we can re-establish the government of the success of the cause depends the life of death of the content of the co

mittee—met and entered upon the discussion, there appeared many points of difference. Though aiming at the same end, there were Though aiming at the same cause the chosen. We discussed the platform one whole might, as men who had the same interests and the same cause at heart. We discussed the matters as brethren, and not one harsh word was spoken.

cause at heart. We discussed the matters as brethren, and not one harsh word was spoken. There were men of the North, of New England, the West and the South, and all, without one dissenting voice, announced the noble platform on which we stand. This platform was submitted to the Convention, and there, too, it was adopted without a dissenting voice; and we now call upon you, the whole South, and the whole Union, to come forward and ratify it with the same unanimity with which it was ratified in New York. [Cheers.]

What, gentlemen, is that platform, and what are those principles? We declared that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Unconstitutional, because they subverted the free government under which we lived, and in this Union, founded on the consent of the governed, subjected ten States to the power of the bayonet; because they stripped the Chief Magistrate of his legal authority, and on important questions had deprived the Supreme Court of its rightful jurisdiction, had threatened to strip the court of all its power. When that court had decided that these acts were unconstitutional, Congress interfered, extended its hand, and would not allow the decision to be declared until after the Presidential election.

We of the South had not done more than to

residential election. We of the South had not done more than to say that their acts were unconstitutional, had asked for a decree of the Supreme Court, and were prepared to submit in good faith, had declared the reconstruction acts revolutionary, because they revolutionized the government of the country, because they had placed ten States under a military despotism, because they threatened the subversion of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, and because the party now in power in Congress intended through them to retain by force what they

had acquired by frauc's.

Will not the Radical party which proposes to seize the government meet us with the base and bold imposition of charging us with being revolutionary? No later than yesterday I saw that the Radical press had denounced me as a rebel and revolutionist on account of some-thing I had said. Now I defy them to put their finger on one word, or a single place in which thing I had said. Now the single place in which I have said anything that can be so construed. I said in Charleston that the plank denouncing the Reconstruction acts as unconstitu-tional, revolutionary and void, was one which we had put there; and I say so again. This is we had put there; and I say so again. This is not the first instance in history in which a party intending to seize the government and overthrow the liberties of the people has charged its opponents with its own designs. We are not seeking revolution. We only ask for our States the same rights that Massachusetts enjoys. We merely demand the right to regulate our own attairs. We do not seek war. regulate our own affairs. We do not seek war. We want peace, to build up our desolate places, to restore our altars, to regain our prosperity, to bring forth our energies, and to re-ea

to bring forth our energies, and to re-establish upon a firm foundation the republic of our fathers. That is what we want, and it is only that which we aim at.

The Radical party charges us with being revolutionary. They say through their standard bearer, let us have peace. Now, fellow-citizens, what kind of peace? There is one kind of peace which comes from the Godhead itself—the peace which peases all understanding. There is another peace where the white-robed self—the peace which passes all understanding. There is another peace where the white-robed angel, after the din of war has ceased, broods over the smiling land, and declares that all are brethren once more. But there is yet another peace: The peace which the kite gives to the dove, the wolf to the lamb—the peace of death. Let the Radical rule be firmly fixed, let them Let the Radical rule be firmly fixed, let them once grasp the reins of government, and that peace of death will prevail forever in this fair land of ours. Not only here will it prevail, but from Maine to California, from the Atlantic to the Gulf. The peace of death—because that government for which our fathers fought would go down in blood, anarchy and confusion, and upon its ruins would rise the empire of the despot. It is then in the interest of peace that I speak to you here. I wish to disabuse the minds of people here, and of my friends at the North. the minds of people here, and of my friends at the North.

It was my good fortune when in New York

It was my good fortune when in New York to dine in company with many Federal and a few Confederate officers. Among them were some of the most distinguished Federal Generals—Ewing, Steadman, Grainger and others. After dinner they called on our Southern peo-After dinner they called on our Southern people and drew them out in after-dinner speeches. I was called on, and I spoke with the same frankness with which I now speak to my own people. I told them that at the commencement of their difficulties there were some of the leading men of my own section who thought that I was lukewarm in the cause. I told them that I believed that there would be a war, and that when it came I intended to do my share of the fichting. I was here interrupted by one of the Federal Generals, who excelaimed in very good humor, "By God! ruptec by one of the reneral generals, who ex-caclaimed in very good humor, "By God! I think you did do your part." [Cheers.] I said that I had gone into the war because I believed that I was right, and I now declare that I was, in all sincerity, one of the warmest advocates in the interests of peace. I desired it from the bottom of my heart. I was not speaking with a false or double tongue, but in perfect sincerity and frankness. There were the soldiers whom I had fought. They said they had rather believe men who had fought for their country, and who now were willing to declare pastissues dead, and who were willing to stand upon a common platform, than they would the men

caronnian, who has drawn his nourishment from the breast of a Carolina mether, who has received at the hands of the State all that she can give, when such a man turns his back upon his State, I cannot find words in which to de-

Oh for a tongue to damn the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Come 1 o'er the counsels of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might.

His country's curse, his children's shame Bereft of virtue, peace and fame, May he at last, with lips of flame, On a parched desare the

And when from earth his spirit flies, Just prophet: let the damned one dw Full in the sight of Paradise, Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell.

I now want to say a few words to the colored people, of whom I am glad to see many here. I believe, and I have told them that, if the interests of the white man are at stake, theirs are even more in jeopardy. If the worst comes to the worst, the white mancan gather his household gods and carry his sorrow and his suffering to another land. But, before the black man can go away, he must make money enough. Even then there is no place in which he would be treated as well as he is here. If he goes to the North or Northwest he will be met as an enemy. I assert, and I have before this expressed, my willingness to grant more rights to the colored people than any Northern State has shown a willingness to grant more rights to the colored people than any Northern State has shown a willingness to grant more rights to the colored people than any Northern State has shown a willingness to grant more rights. white men of the South are bound up together.
I feel that the black men are Southern men,
that we were born upon the same soil, and
that we have lived our past lives together. If that we have lived our past lives together. I know that as the white man prospers go will the black man prosper. I know that if the white men become poor and broken down, the black men will share the same fate. The Radicals have made them many promises, but when they had got what they wanted they allowed the colored people to whistle down the wind and shift for themselves. I tell you that they had the property the live was to draw the live. wind and shift for inclusives. I ten you have if you are so unfortunate as to draw the line between the white people of the South and yourselves, you will soon find that you have no rriends at all. The white men will bring other white men into the country who will work cheaper than the colored man. In a few years they will have occaving every foot of ground where will have occupied every foot of ground where you now dwell. They will be hired to the owners of the land, and gradually, but peacefully and surely, they will spread over the country, and the colored man will be driven out, and will disappear as the Indian has disappeared before the onward march of the white man. It is the law of God, and it will be so as give as there is a God in Heaven. I believe man. It is the law of God, and it will be so as sure as there is a God in Heaven. I believe that the colored man can do great good in this country. We know him, and he knows us. We recognize his freedom fully. It is to our interest that he should make good crops and receive good wages. Even if we were not actuated by old acquaintance and friendship, our interests, would acquaintance and friendship, our tnated by old acquaintance and friendship, our interests would compel us to look after his welfare. And for their welfare, we advise them to help us to drive away the Radicals and scalawags who are in our midst. My colored friends, do as was done in Mississippi. There the colored majority was greater in proportion than it is here, but the colored men came to the represent of their cults friends, swept over the support of their only friends, swept over the State, and voted down the reconstruction constitution by a majority of 10,000. That is what you will do Lere, although perhaps not now. You will find that Radical promises of

what you will do here, although perhaps not now. You will find that Radical promises of ferty acres of laod and a mule will come to nothing. They will give you a piece of land six feet by three feet, enough to bury you in; but you will get no more except as other people do, by buying and paying for it. [Cheers.] I desire once more, my friends and fellowcitizens, to say that I am glad to be with you, and I desire to ask the fair women whom I see around me to help us in the coming fight, as they did in the fight now passed, during which they gave up all that they had to assist the soldiers of their country. Maid, mother and wife devoted all their energies to sustaining the cause in which their fathers or sons were engaged. But I would prefer to speak of your women now in words which paint their deeds more beautifully than I could hope to do: The maid who binds her warrior's sash, The maid who binds her warrior's sasn, And, smiling, all her pain dissembles. The while beneath the drooping lash. One pearly tear-drop hangs and trembles; Though Heaven alone records the tear, And fame shall never know her story, Her heart has shed a drop as dear. As e'er bedewed the field of glery.

The mother who conceals her grief,
As to her heart her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot boy she blesses;
With no one but her secret God, To know the pain that weighs upon her, Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod

The wife who girds her husband's sword Mid little ones who weep and wonder Then bravely speaks her parting word, Although her heart be torn asunder;

Doomed nightly, in her dreams to hear The bolts of war around him ratile, Has shed as sacred blood as e'er. Was poured upon the field of battle. [Tremendous cheering.]

Gentlewomen of South Carolina! I again thank you for all that you have done, and beg of you to give us still your encouragement and help. Tell all your kinsmen to go earnestly into the fight. Adjure them by all they hold dear, never to falter or tire. Remind them that in Carolina Mayland and Virginia. hem that in Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, they were ministered to, as I was, by the wo-men of the South; and tell them that upon the manner in which they do their duty now depends the future fortunes of their mothers, their sisters and the whole suffering South.

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]